DBQ: Japanese-American Internment


ATTENTION
NEAREST AIR RAID SHELTER
815 BATTERY STREET
National Biscuit Co.
701 FRONT STREET
Tolleybach Paper Company
302 JACKSON STREET
City Building
755 SANSOME STREET
Ice Garden Prod-ch Building
INSTRUCTIONS
•When Air Raid Siren Sounds proceed immed
ately to one of the above locations.
•Be guided by orders of Air Raid Warden or
SAN FRANCISCO CIVILIAN DEFENSE CO
WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY
NOTICE
Headquarters
Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army
Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5

What does “internment” mean?

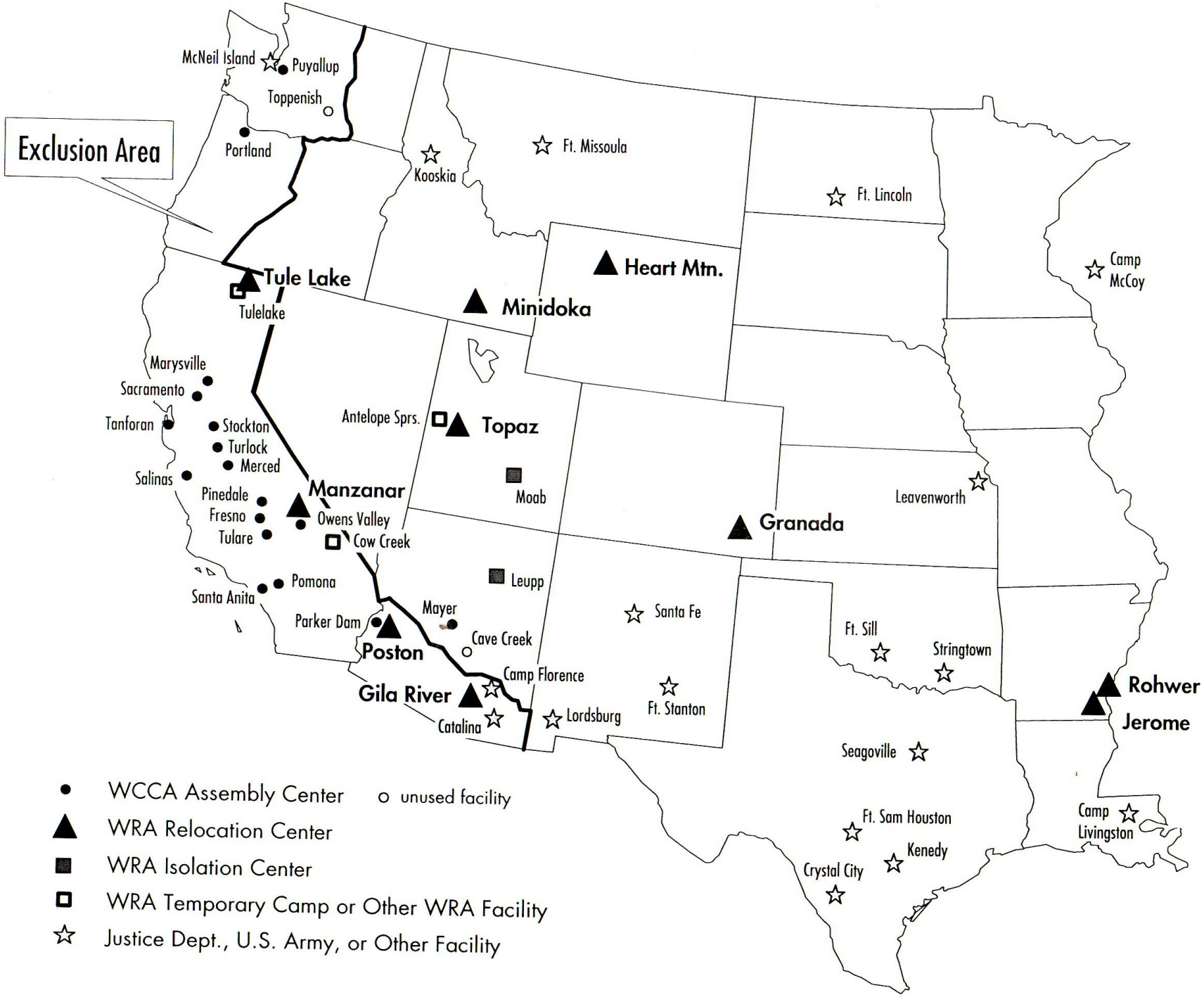
- **Internment** is the imprisonment or confinement of people during wartime. The *Oxford English Dictionary* (1989) gives the meaning as "The action of ‘interning’; confinement within the limits of a country or place".
- **Who was sent to internment camps?**
  - Japanese, German, and Italian Americans from the United States, Canada and Latin America.
  - Aliens, Naturalized Citizens, and/or Native Born Citizens.

Japanese Internment

- **Issei** = Japanese Aliens, 1st Generation. 55-65 years old
- **Nisei** = Americans born to Japanese parents, 2nd generation.
- Educated in the US. 1-30 years old. Very little threat, loyal to U.S.
- **Kibei** – American born who received part or all of their education in Japan. Considered the most dangerous element.
- **Sansei** = 3rd Generation of Japanese. Typically a baby. No threat.
- **Executive Order 9066 authorizes the establishment of camps in 1942.**
- Canadian internment begins with the War Measures Act (Orders-in-Council) in 1942.
- Japanese Canadians from British Columbia, 22,000, are moved to the interior of Canadian.
- Once in the relocation camps the detainees could leave if they had permission.
- Internment ends in 1947 (1946).

Japanese American Internment (U.S. Government Propaganda)

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_OiPldKsM5w


Exclusion Area
McNeil Island
Puyallup
Toppenish
Portland
Kooskia
Ft. Missoula
Ft. Lincoln
Camp McCoy
Heart Mtn.
Tule Lake
Tulelake
Minidoka
Marysville
Sacramento
Tanforan
Stockton
Turlock
Merced
Antelope Sprs.
Topaz
Salinas
Pinedale
Fresno
Tulare
Manzanar
Owens Valley
Cow Creek
Moab
Leavenworth
Granada
Pomona
Santa Anita
Leupp
Mayer
Parker Dam
Poston
Cave Creek
Santa Fe
Ft. Sill
Stringtown
Camp Florence
Gila River
Catalina
Lordsburg
Ft. Stanton
Rohwer
Jerome
Seagoville
Ft. Sam Houston
Kenedy
Crystal City
Camp Livingston
WCCA Assembly Center
unused facility
WRA Relocation Center
WRA Isolation Center
WRA Temporary Camp or Other WRA Facility
Justice Dept., U.S. Army, or Other Facility

WRA Relocation Centers[33]

Name	State	Opened	Max. Pop'n
Manzanar	California	March 1942	10,046
Tule Lake	California	May 1942	18,789
Poston	Arizona	May 1942	17,814
Gila River	Arizona	July 1942	13,348
Granada	Colorado	August 1942	7,318
Heart Mountain	Wyoming	August 1942	10,767
Minidoka	Idaho	August 1942	9,397
Topaz	Utah	September 1942	8,130
Rohwer	Arkansas	September 1942	8,475
Jerome	Arkansas	October 1942	8,497

- In 1988 Canadian government paid $21,000 to each Japanese Canadian who was interned.
- In 1988 the US government paid $20,000 to each Japanese American who was interned.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II.

In enacting a law calling for restitution and offering a sincere apology, your fellow Americans have, in a very real sense, renewed their traditional commitment to the ideals of freedom, equality, and justice. You and your family have our best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 1990

Instructions

- Work with a historical buddy or solo and review the documents related to Japanese-American Internment.
- After reviewing the documents answer the following questions:

1. **How do the documents reflect:**
   a. Racial prejudice
   b. War hysteria
   c. Failure of political leadership
2. **What reasons might have made U.S. Supreme Justices reluctant to find internment illegal?**
3. **How did you react to descriptions of the evacuation and internment of Japanese-Americans?**

TIME OF FEAR

- What is the "fear" that is mentioned in "Time of Fear"?

- Take into consideration:
  - Personal thoughts of the various people
  - Actions by the government
  - Outcomes

Concluding Thought

- To what extent was sufficient information available in the early 1940s to enable people generally to recognize that the evacuation and internment of Japanese-Americans was an unjust consequence of racial prejudice, war hysteria, and failure of political leadership?

DEEP THOUGHT…

- To what extent are people held accountable for their actions?